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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: March 10, 1947

BAC 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1944	1945	Indicated
	1935-44			1946
Thousand boxes				
<u>CITRUS FRUITS</u> 1/				
Oranges & Tangerines...	81,450	113,210	104,520	115,560
Grapefruit.....	40,083	52,180	63,550	62,490
Lemons.....	11,520	12,550	14,500	13,900

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45		
Million pounds						
January	8,099	8,567	8,911	3,085	4,292	4,568
February	7,782	8,215	8,491	3,672	5,027	4,811
Jan. - Feb. Incl.	15,881	16,782	17,402	6,757	9,319	9,379

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1947
5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1947

The 1947 crop season appears to be starting normally in contrast to the last two seasons when crops at this date were farther along than usual. Winter wheat is greening up in the southern Great Plains, but in northern areas from the East to the Rockies it was still under snow on March 1. Apparently it has nearly maintained the excellent prospects shown when it entered winter dormancy. During February spring work made good progress in the South and a small acreage of spring grain was sown as far north as Missouri, Kansas and eastern Colorado. The cold weather had the favorable effect of slowing growth of grains, and preventing premature development of fruit buds. On the other hand it caused severe damage to both citrus and truck crops. Soil moisture throughout the country is mostly satisfactory and irrigation water supplies ample, except in Arizona, New Mexico and adjacent areas. Because of the long, favorable fall, farm work was well advanced and farmers are in a strong position as they face the new season. Virtually all signs to date point to an excellent producing season in 1947.

February weather varied from mild to severe, averaging colder than usual in most of the eastern two-thirds of the country and ending on the severe side. In extreme Northeast snowfall was heavy, thinning toward the west, with parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio bare of snow cover most of the time. Most of the North Central region had snow and blizzards in the first 10 days. Despite retreating snow cover about mid-February this region finished the month with a cover which extended south of the Ohio River. Precipitation was below normal for the month but the soil moisture situation is mostly satisfactory. In the South temperatures alternated by weeks between mild and cold with rainfall well below normal in most of the areas, except Florida. Snow covered Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and northern Tennessee at the end of February. Precipitation was relatively light in the Great Plains area and about mid-month the snow cover practically disappeared, though a thin blanket returned in the northern part at the end of the month. Some soil blowing occurred during the first week. Soil moisture appears ample in the north, but the soil is too dry for seeding in some of the southern portion. Additions to the snow pack in the northern Rocky Mountain region helped assure ample irrigation water there, but the supply in the southern portion is far below normal and in some cases the lowest on record. The Great Basin was bare part of the month. Spring is starting early in the Pacific Coastal area, where the soil moisture supply is generally below needs although there were timely rains during February.

Little field work was done in northern areas east of the Rocky Mountains during February, in contrast to the situation a year ago. But farmers are ready for spring because of the unusual amount of work possible during the extended period before winter closed in. Grains were moving from farms as rapidly as rail transportation permitted. Large quantities are available for market because of record production and low feed demands due to decreased livestock numbers and to conservation of feed resulting from late pasturing and a mild winter. Good progress was made in farm work in the South, as below normal rainfall permitted preparation of fields and some planting of potatoes, corn and spring grains. Fields are ready for rice in that area. Seeding had been possible as far north as Missouri, Kansas, and eastern Colorado, but was checked by cold weather the last week of February. Grains were growing slowly and fruit trees remained dormant because of the cold weather. In the Southwest lack of soil moisture was delaying seeding in some areas, though replanting of frozen fall oats and barley was planned. Timely light rains and mild weather favored activities along the Pacific Coast with plowing as far north as Oregon and good growth of grass and grains.

Wheat appears to have wintered well in most areas although there has been little snow protection in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and some shortage of moisture in Missouri. Top soil in the Great Plains is relatively dry, but spring rains will probably remedy this situation.

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Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Subsoil moisture supply is mostly satisfactory. Growth has started in the Pacific Coastal area as far north as southeastern Washington, but other northern areas are snow covered. As a result of extensive damage in Florida from low temperatures and high winds in February, the national citrus crop is estimated to be $11\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes less than on February 1. It is still 5 percent larger than the previous crop, however, and 44 percent above the 10-year average. The unfavorable weather also further damaged truck crops in Florida and the Southeast. Winter truck crop production may be 12 percent less than a year ago, but 15 percent above average. Total acreage of spring crop vegetables is expected to be as much as 9 percent below that of last spring, but 10 percent above average. Onions and lettuce account for a large part of the reduction.

Egg production in February was 4 percent less than in February 1946, but only because the number of layers was 6 percent smaller. At 12.4 eggs per hen, the rate of lay was the highest of record for February. The number of layers was down despite the fact that sales of chickens from farms in 1946 was 15 percent less than in 1945. Milk cows produced at the highest February level in history. So, despite fewer producing cows, milk production for the month was higher than average and in 1946, and only slightly below the peak levels of February 1944 and 1945. These high levels of production are attributed to continued heavy feeding and good management, such as the heavy culling of the past two years, rather than the weather which was not particularly favorable.

CITRUS: Total U.S. citrus production for 1946-47 is now forecast at about 192 million boxes - 5 percent above the crop of last season and 44 percent above the 10-year average. The total is 11.5 million boxes less than indicated on February 1 because of extensive damage in Florida from low temperatures and high winds early in February. Total orange production is forecast at 110.8 million boxes - 50.6 million boxes of early and midseason varieties and 60.2 million boxes of Valencias. These totals compare with 100.3 million boxes produced in 1945-46, of which 46.9 million boxes were early and midseason varieties and 53.4 million boxes were Valencias. Grapefruit production is estimated at 62.5 million boxes - slightly less than the 1945-46 crop of 63.6 million boxes.

Florida's 1946-47 citrus crop sustained severe and extensive damage from freezes early in February. Damage was greatest in groves on low ground in the interior of Florida. On the West Coast and Lower East Coast the damage was slight. Prior to the freezes the drop of fruit had been heavy because of dry weather, relatively high temperatures and high winds. Present conditions indicate that about 8 million boxes of oranges and 3.5 million boxes of grapefruit have been lost as a result of the freezes. Between February 8 and March 1 about 5 million boxes of oranges and 1.8 million boxes of grapefruit were harvested. Of these, about one-half the oranges and nearly a million boxes of the grapefruit were canned.

On March 1, about 23.5 million boxes of oranges remained for all purposes, or a supply about equal to that of March 1, 1946. However, supplies suitable for fresh market are considerably less than on the same date last year because of freeze damage. Total utilization of oranges to March 1 amounted to about 28 million boxes, of which processors used 9.0 million. Last year to March 1 about 26.2 million were used, of which canners took 8.9 million.

Early and midseason oranges are now estimated at 26.5 million boxes compared with 31.0 million in prospect on February 1 and 25.4 million produced in 1945-46. About 26 million boxes were utilized by March 1 this year, leaving less than a million boxes of usable oranges on trees after that date. Harvest should be completed between March 15 and 20. Valencia oranges are forecast at 25.0 million boxes - 3.5 million less than the February 1 forecast but slightly more than the 1945-46 production of 24.4 million boxes. Although rains interfered with salvage picking, more than 2.0 million boxes of Valencias were picked and utilized in February after the freeze.

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as of
March 1, 1947BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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Harvest of tangerines for fresh market and processing is about over. Considerable fruit remains on the trees but little is of merchantable quality. About 4.0 million boxes have been utilized, of which 900,000 was processed. Economic abandonment has been heavy this year.

Heavy dropping of grapefruit continued the first week of March, with little incentive to pick up the drops for processing. Prospective production as of March 1 is forecast at 30.0 million boxes -- 3.5 million less than indicated on February 1 and 2.0 million less than produced in 1945-46. Nearly 14.8 million boxes had been utilized to March 1 which was 1.5 million less than last year to the same date. Processors used 8.6 million boxes to March 1, 1947 compared with 10.6 million used to March 1 last year. Fresh markets received 6.2 million this year to March 1 compared with 5.7 million last year to March 1.

The effect of the freezes on the 1947-48 crops is not known at this time. Damage to citrus foliage and wood was extensive and probably a considerable number of trees will be lost. Abundant rains following the freeze have been beneficial.

Texas oranges are estimated at 5.5 million boxes -- 15 percent above the crop of last season. Grapefruit production is placed at 25.0 million boxes -- 4 percent above last season. Total oranges utilized to March 1 amounted to 3.4 million boxes, about 4 percent less than utilized to March 1 last year. Although the volume of Texas oranges processed is not large, more were canned this year than ever before. Grapefruit utilization to March 1 totaled about 14.0 million boxes of which 5.6 million were processed and the remainder used fresh. Total utilization to March 1 was 13 percent under that for the same date last season. Fresh fruit shipments were off 15 percent and processing off 10 percent.

Although rainfall was light during February, water for irrigation was plentiful and conditions were generally favorable for development of good quality fruit. A brief cold spell struck the Texas citrus area February 5-6, but apparently no damage occurred to either fruit or trees. The 1947 bloom has been delayed by the prevailing cold weather and will probably occur about the middle of March, two weeks later than usual.

Arizona oranges are estimated at 1.27 million boxes of which .60 million are Navels and miscellaneous and .67 million are Valencias. In 1945-46 orange production was 1.21 million boxes of which .57 million were Navels and miscellaneous and .64 million were Valencias. Grapefruit is estimated at 4.1 million boxes -- the same as the 1945-46 production. About 27 percent of production was utilized to March 1 in both years.

California Navels and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 19.7 million boxes -- 11 percent above the 1945-46 crop. About 12 million boxes were utilized to March 1 in both 1946 and 1947 with about one million boxes processed to March 1 in both years. California Valencias, which are harvested mostly in the summer and fall, are forecast at 32.4 million boxes compared with 26.5 million in 1945-46. The Desert Valley grapefruit crop is estimated at 1.39 million boxes -- 14 percent above the 1.22 million-box crop produced in 1945-46. Grapefruit in other areas, mostly for harvest in the summer, is placed at 2.0 million boxes compared with 2.23 million boxes in 1945-46. Lemons are forecast at 13.9 million boxes -- 4 percent less than the 14.5 million boxes produced last season. Utilization to March 1 this year amounted to 2.7 million boxes compared with 3.5 million boxes to March 1 last year. About .60 million were processed to March 1 this season compared with 1.06 million to the same date last season.

In California, both February and January were dry months. Otherwise, growing conditions have been satisfactory with no frost injury to either fruit or trees this season.

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Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1947
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MILK PRODUCTION: During February, 1947, milk production on United States farms totaled 8.5 billion pounds, 9 percent above the 1936-45 February average and 3 percent more than a year earlier. Milk cow numbers were down about 2 percent from February 1946, but milk production per cow was 5 percent above February last year and at the highest level for this month ever reported. February 1947 milk production was 1 percent lower than in 1944 when the month had 29 days, but was otherwise the highest on record. Milk production usually declines about 4 percent from January to February, because of the fewer number of days in February. This year the decline was 5 percent. Daily milk production per capita in February was 2.12 pounds which is above average and higher than a year ago, but lower than for any February during the 1941-45 period.

Milk production per cow on March 1 was 13 percent above average and the highest of record for that date. This is the thirteenth consecutive month in which milk per cow in crop reporters' herds exceeded previous records for the date. March 1 milk production per cow was the highest on record in 19 States. The unusually high production per cow is attributable to several factors. These factors include continued heavy feeding of grain and concentrates to milk cows, moderately good prices for dairy products, good care of the animals, and heavy culling of low producing milk cows in the last two years. February weather was not particularly favorable to milk production for the country as a whole. Temperatures were below normal except in the western third of the country, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Michigan, and New England. However, precipitation was also below normal throughout the entire country except for a few scattered areas.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow on March 1 for the United States was 15.08 pounds, 6 percent above a month earlier, compared to the usual seasonal increase of about 5 percent for this period. In all major geographic divisions except the South Atlantic States milk production per cow was up from February 1, with increases ranging from 4 to 12 percent, compared with the 1936-45 average for March 1, milk production per cow this year was higher in all geographic regions and for the Nation as a whole was up 13 percent. Regional increases ranged from 7 to 20 percent. Compared to March 1 last year, milk production per cow was up in all geographic regions, averaging 6 percent higher for the entire country.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked in crop reporters' herds on March 1 was 66.7, highest for the date in 5 years and about average for the 1936-45 period. Regionally, the percentage milked ranged from a low of 55 percent in the South Central States to a high of 74 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Five of the 19 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made established new high production records for February. They were Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, and North Carolina. In Wisconsin, February milk production totaled 1,117 million pounds; in Iowa, 459 million pounds; in Michigan, 408 million pounds; in Illinois, 402 million pounds. Milk production per cow in herd for February was the highest on record in 13 of the 19 States shown in the table below. In Oklahoma and Oregon, milk production per cow continued at a rather low level compared to other years, while in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, and South Carolina February milk production per cow has been exceeded in only one or two years.

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ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	State	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Average	1946	1947	1947	1947	Average	1946	1946	1947	1947
	1936-45					1936-45			
Million pounds									
N.J.	74	76	86	80	Va.	97	114	126	115
Pa.	344	372	403	387	N.C.	93	100	108	104
Ind.	228	244	262	253	S.C.	39	42	43	40
Ill.	378	404	415	402	Oklahoma	168	167	161	168
Mich.	352	393	418	408	Mont.	44	42	44	44
Wis.	905	1,110	1,097	1,117	Idaho	83	85	88	84
Iowa	458	447	477	459	Utah	43	50	51	50
Mo.	222	245	269	254	Wash.	131	139	136	136
N.Dak.	134	131	130	135	Oreg.	85	80	81	79
Kans.	217	193	215	211	Other States	3,687	3,781	4,301	3,965
					U.S.	7,782	8,215	8,911	8,491

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4.8 billion eggs in February -- 4 percent less than in February last year, but 31 percent above the 1936-45 average. The decrease was the result of a 6 percent decrease in the number of layers, only partially offset by a 2 percent increase in the rate of lay. Egg production was down in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago amounted to 8 percent in the South Central States, 6 percent in the West, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the East North Central States.

Egg production per layer in February was 12.4 eggs, a record high rate for the month, compared with 12.2 eggs a year ago and 10.1 eggs for the 10-year average. The rate for the month was up from a year ago in all parts of the country except the East North Central States where it was down 1 percent, and the South Atlantic States where it was about the same as a year ago. It reached new record high levels in the West North Central, South Central and Western States. Average egg production per layer for the first 2 months of this year was 24.0 eggs, compared with 22.4 during the period last year.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 386,895,000 birds in February -- 6 percent less than in February last year, but 8 percent more than average. Layers were fewer than last year in all parts of the country. Decreases from last year were 11 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the West, 6 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 38.6 cents per dozen, the highest February price since 1920 -- 18 percent above the price a year ago and 59 percent above the 10-year average. The seasonal decrease from January to February was 2.7 cents per dozen, compared with a decrease of 8.5 cents during the month last year and a 10-year average decrease of 2.7 cents. Egg markets were firm during February, except on the Pacific Coast where sharp declines were registered early in the month. All markets closed in a steady to firm position with prices appreciably above last year's levels. Severe winter weather restricted transportation. Government buying on support programs and good consumer demand were factors of strength.

Chicken prices on February 15 averaged 25.3 cents per pound live weight, the highest price for the month since 1920. This compares with 23.1 cents a year ago and an average of 17.5 cents. Prices decreased 0.3 cents per pound during the month ending February 15, compared with a decrease of 0.4 cents last year and an average seasonal increase of 0.1 cents. Poultry markets in general were relatively stable during February. Fowl and heavy roasters were scarce, but fryers were in ample supply and at times in excess of demand. Storage reserves continue relatively heavy, but net withdrawals have been larger than average for the season.

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Turkey prices in mid-February averaged 29.8 cents per pound, compared with 31.6 cents a year ago and the 10-year average of 21.2 cents. Markets improved during the month, prices advanced 2 to 3 cents, and the volume of sales was fairly satisfactory. Although storage stocks are at record levels, outlets are expanding under stimulus of relatively low prices.

The February 15 cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.43 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.02 a year ago and an average of \$2.09. The ration cost has been gradually decreasing since the high point of \$3.94 last July. The relationship between the price of eggs and the price of feed was more favorable in mid-February than a year earlier but it was slightly less favorable than the 10-year average. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios, however, were less favorable than a year ago or the average.

DECREASE IN SALES OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS IN 1946.

Sales of chickens from farms in 1946 amounted to 2,261 million pounds live weight -- 15 percent less than in 1945. Sales of young chickens in 1946 were 21 percent smaller than in 1945 because of a much smaller crop of chickens. Sales of mature chickens were 11 percent less than in 1945. From January 1, 1946 to January 1, 1947 inventory numbers of all chickens decreased 10 percent. Inventories of hens increased 1 percent, while pullets decreased 12 percent and other chickens 30 percent.

Sales during the 4 months of heaviest marketings - July through October - made up 50.8 percent of the year's total sales, compared with 52.0 percent in 1945. During the first 4 months of 1946, the season of lightest marketings, sales of chickens amounted to 18.4 percent of the year's poundage, compared with 15.5 percent during the same period in 1945.

Of all chickens sold in 1946, 33 percent by weight came from flocks in the West North Central States, 21 percent from the East North Central, 17 percent from the North Atlantic, 15 percent from the South Central, 7 percent from the South Atlantic and 7 percent from flocks in the Western States. Of the number of chickens sold in 1946, 52 percent were young chickens with an average live weight of 3.6 pounds, and 48 percent were hens and roosters with an average live weight of 5.2 pounds. The average weight of all chickens sold was 4.4 pounds, compared with 4.3 pounds in 1945.

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CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Average 1935-44	Production 1/			Indicated 1946
		1944	1945	1946	
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
California, all	45,412	60,500	44,180	52,100	
Navel and Misc. 2/	17,882	22,100	17,680	19,700	
Valencias	27,530	38,400	26,500	32,400	
Florida, all	29,640	42,800	49,800	51,500	
Early and Midseason	16,545	21,700	25,400	26,500	
Valencias	13,095	21,100	24,400	25,000	
Texas, all 2/	2,539	4,400	4,800	5,500	
Early and Midseason	1,477	2,600	2,880	3,350	
Valencias	1,062	1,800	1,920	2,150	
Arizona, all 2/	600	1,150	1,210	1,270	
Navel and Misc.	284	550	570	600	
Valencias	316	600	640	670	
Louisiana, all 2/	279	360	330	390	
5 States 3/	78,470	109,210	100,320	110,760	
Total Early & Midseason 4/	36,466	47,310	46,860	50,540	
Total Valencias	42,004	61,900	53,460	60,220	
<u>TANGERINES:</u>					
Florida	2,980	4,000	4,200	4,800	
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>					
5 States 3/	81,450	113,210	104,520	115,560	
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>					
Florida, all	20,780	22,300	32,000	30,000	
Seedless	7,840	8,400	14,000	14,000	
Other	12,940	13,900	18,000	16,000	
Texas, all	13,999	22,300	24,000	25,000	
Arizona, all	2,801	3,750	4,100	4,100	
California, all	2,503	3,830	3,450	3,390	
Desert Valleys	1,104	1,530	1,220	1,390	
Other	1,399	2,300	2,230	2,000	
4 States 3/	40,083	52,180	63,550	62,490	
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
California 3/	11,520	12,550	14,500	13,900	
<u>LIMES:</u>					
Florida 3/	116	250	200	5/ 170	

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navel and miscellaneous. 5/ December 1 indicated production.

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MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1936-45	March 1		
		1945	1946	1947
		Pounds		
Me.	12.9	13.8	12.6	13.5
N.H.	14.5	16.0	14.8	15.8
Vt.	14.1	15.0	13.8	14.4
Mass.	17.1	15.9	16.2	17.3
Conn.	17.4	17.6	16.4	17.3
N.Y.	16.9	18.5	17.8	18.9
N.J.	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.6
Pa.	16.8	17.6	17.2	17.5
<u>N. ATL.</u>	<u>16.68</u>	<u>17.68</u>	<u>16.92</u>	<u>17.72</u>
Ohio	14.6	15.4	15.2	15.2
Ind.	13.5	14.1	14.3	15.0
Ill.	14.8	15.7	15.7	16.6
Mich.	17.1	17.5	17.3	18.8
Wis.	16.9	18.5	18.7	19.1
<u>E. N. CENT.</u>	<u>15.71</u>	<u>16.70</u>	<u>16.94</u>	<u>17.56</u>
Minn.	17.8	18.1	19.3	20.2
Iowa	15.2	16.0	16.3	17.3
Mo.	9.0	10.0	9.7	11.0
N. Dak.	12.8	13.0	13.1	14.5
S. Dak.	11.3	11.6	12.7	12.8
Nebr.	13.2	13.4	14.7	15.4
Kans.	13.6	13.7	13.9	15.5
<u>W. N. CENT.</u>	<u>13.75</u>	<u>14.08</u>	<u>15.03</u>	<u>16.09</u>
Md.	14.4	15.4	15.3	16.7
Va.	10.3	11.6	11.5	11.5
W. Va.	8.8	9.6	9.8	9.6
N.C.	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.9
S.C.	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.1
Ga.	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.8
<u>S. ATL.</u>	<u>10.39</u>	<u>11.21</u>	<u>11.13</u>	<u>11.36</u>
Ky.	9.6	9.9	10.5	10.4
Tenn.	8.9	9.2	9.7	9.6
Ala.	7.7	7.9	7.6	8.2
Miss.	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.5
Ark.	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.0
Okla.	9.6	9.9	9.8	10.8
Tex.	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8
<u>S. CENT.</u>	<u>8.40</u>	<u>8.56</u>	<u>8.65</u>	<u>9.03</u>
Mont.	12.9	14.7	14.2	14.6
Idaho	16.0	16.7	16.7	18.1
Wyo.	12.3	14.0	15.8	16.4
Colo.	13.9	14.8	14.3	15.4
Utah	16.2	17.7	17.6	18.7
Wash.	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.8
Oreg.	14.2	13.3	13.4	14.0
Calif.	17.8	17.6	19.4	19.8
<u>WEST</u>	<u>15.06</u>	<u>15.58</u>	<u>16.26</u>	<u>18.03</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>13.40</u>	<u>13.99</u>	<u>14.28</u>	<u>15.08</u>

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

March 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

March 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State : Number of layers on : Eggs per : Total eggs produced
 and hand during February : 100 layers : During February : 2 Mea. = Jan. & Feb.
 Division 1946 1/ : 1947 : 1946 1/ : 1947 : 1946 1/ : 1947 : 1946 1/ : 1947

	Thousands	Number				Millions		
Me.	2,238	1,980	1,551	1,562	35	31	74	66
N.H.	2,216	2,048	1,509	1,562	33	32	69	68
Vt.	968	852	1,602	1,638	16	14	32	29
Mass.	5,175	4,504	1,674	1,708	87	77	177	158
R.I.	560	518	1,630	1,593	9	8	18	17
Conn.	3,090	2,834	1,534	1,562	47	44	98	93
N.Y.	14,552	13,093	1,394	1,450	203	190	410	395
N.J.	7,881	8,518	1,450	1,484	114	126	226	248
Pa.	19,860	18,633	1,403	1,400	279	261	539	542
N.Atl.	56,540	52,980	1,456	1,478	823	783	1,643	1,616
Ohio	17,067	16,755	1,294	1,266	221	212	424	422
Ind.	14,066	14,578	1,288	1,271	181	185	334	360
Ill.	20,024	19,320	1,201	1,187	240	229	440	446
Mich.	11,532	10,828	1,232	1,254	142	136	277	268
Wis.	15,960	15,936	1,294	1,305	207	208	417	425
E.N.Cent.	78,649	77,417	1,260	1,253	991	970	1,892	1,921
Minn.	27,977	26,230	1,352	1,378	378	361	741	743
Iowa	32,398	30,360	1,243	1,266	403	384	751	768
Mo.	20,692	19,340	1,193	1,243	247	240	433	449
N.Dak.	4,664	4,508	952	991	44	45	84	86
S.Dak.	8,116	8,063	1,093	1,221	89	98	156	185
Nebr.	13,909	13,114	1,322	1,361	184	178	329	345
Kans.	15,219	14,156	1,305	1,400	199	198	355	378
W.N.Cent.	122,975	115,771	1,256	1,299	1,544	1,504	2,849	2,954
Del.	988	856	1,243	1,263	12	11	23	22
Md.	3,548	3,353	1,266	1,260	45	42	84	83
Va.	9,013	8,436	1,190	1,224	107	103	191	201
W.Va.	3,462	3,376	1,201	1,126	42	38	78	75
N.C.	8,591	8,330	974	991	84	83	142	151
S.C.	3,576	3,216	840	846	30	27	49	47
Ga.	6,220	6,060	876	840	54	51	89	91
Fla.	1,972	1,803	1,170	1,148	23	21	41	38
S.Atl.	37,370	35,430	1,062	1,061	397	376	697	708
Ky.	10,062	9,434	1,126	1,064	113	100	194	193
Tenn.	9,210	8,770	980	944	90	83	150	157
Ala.	6,504	5,972	862	862	56	51	90	89
Miss.	5,942	5,446	770	750	46	41	74	69
Ark.	6,502	5,688	806	801	52	46	80	75
La.	3,812	3,058	790	750	30	23	48	38
Okla.	10,492	9,342	1,215	1,280	127	120	226	220
Tex.	27,240	23,556	1,002	1,092	273	257	457	448
S.Cent.	79,764	71,266	987	1,012	787	721	1,319	1,289
Mont.	1,712	1,653	1,126	1,131	19	19	36	37
Idaho	2,098	1,983	1,299	1,327	27	26	52	51
Wyo.	677	695	1,232	1,193	8	8	15	16
Oelo.	3,480	2,887	1,268	1,193	44	34	77	65
N.Mex.	1,130	956	1,022	1,204	12	12	21	22
Ariz.	518	518	1,215	1,408	6	7	11	13
Utah	2,768	2,704	1,310	1,344	36	36	67	71
Nev.	272	263	1,260	1,274	3	3	6	6
Wash.	4,884	4,440	1,428	1,445	70	64	143	129
Oreg.	3,251	3,060	1,394	1,324	45	41	89	80
Calif.	16,365	14,872	1,313	1,392	215	207	402	401
West.	37,155	34,031	1,305	1,343	485	457	919	891
U.S.	412,453	386,895	1,219	1,243	5,027	4,811	9,319	9,379

1/ Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SALE OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS 1/

		Percent of total pounds sold during year											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N. Atl.	1945	5.4	5.2	5.9	6.0	8.8	8.9	10.5	10.5	12.1	10.2	8.1	8.4
	1946	5.9	5.8	6.1	8.5	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.4	13.3	10.4	7.0	5.4
E. N. C.	1945	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.2	5.9	7.6	10.6	13.0	14.4	17.3	10.9	7.3
	1946	5.6	3.6	3.0	5.2	5.8	8.4	11.2	13.5	15.2	13.5	8.3	6.7
W. N. C.	1945	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	4.0	7.4	10.2	13.8	17.5	20.3	13.0	6.8
	1946	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.8	5.3	7.9	12.3	15.0	17.8	18.8	9.4	4.6
S. Atl.	1945	5.0	6.3	8.2	11.3	7.3	7.8	9.8	11.2	9.7	8.9	7.0	7.5
	1946	7.0	8.6	8.2	7.7	10.2	10.3	11.1	8.4	8.5	6.9	6.3	6.8
S. Cent.	1945	5.3	4.1	5.5	8.3	10.3	11.8	11.7	10.6	9.0	9.0	7.4	7.0
	1946	5.1	4.3	5.2	7.7	12.8	12.7	11.9	11.7	8.7	7.8	6.3	5.8
West.	1945	4.8	4.2	5.5	6.0	8.6	9.5	11.0	12.3	12.6	10.7	8.6	6.2
	1946	6.9	5.0	5.8	7.3	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.0	10.4	9.0	7.1	6.9
U. S.	1945	3.9	3.3	3.7	4.6	6.6	8.4	10.6	12.4	14.0	15.0	10.3	7.2
	1946	4.7	3.9	4.1	5.7	8.0	9.2	11.3	12.5	13.9	13.1	7.9	5.7

1/ Excluding commercial broilers.

